PUBLILAR. Whence comest thou, and whither goest thou? Abide, abide! longer the shadows grow; What hopest thou the dark to thee will show? Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANE. Why should I name the land across the sea Wherein I first took hold on misery? Why should I name the land that flees from me? Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PURLLAS. What wilt thou do within the desert place Whereto thou turnest now thy careful face ? Stay but a while to tell us of thy case, Abide, abide! for we are happy here. AMANS.

What, nigh the journey's end shall I abide, When in the waste mine own love wanders wide, When from all men for me she still doth hide? Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLAS. Nay, nay; but rather she forgetteth thee, To sit upon the shore of some warm sea, Or in green gardens where sweet fountains be. Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

Will ye then keep me from the wilderness. Where I at least, alone with my distress, The quiet land of changing dreams may bless: Let me depart, since ye are happy here. PUBLLE.

Forget the false forgetter, and be wise, And 'mid these clinging hands and loving eyes, Dream not in vain thou knowest paradise. Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS. Ah! with your sweet eyes shorten not the day. Nor let your gentle hands my journey stay! Perchance love is not wholly cast away. Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

Pluck love away, as thou wouldst pluck a thorn From out thy flesh; for why shouldst thou be To bear a life so wasted and forlorn ? Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

PUELLA.

AMANS. Yea, why then was I born, since hope is pain. And life a lingering death, and faith but vain. And love the loss of all I seemed to gain? Let me depart, since ye are happy here

PUELL.E. Dost thou believe that this shall ever be, That in our land no face thou e'er shalt see. No voice thou e'er shalt hear to gladden thee? Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS. No longer do I know of good or bad. I have forgotten that I once was glad: I do but chase a dream that I have had. Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLE. Stay! take one image for thy dreamful night: Come look at her, who in the world's despite Weeps for delaying love and lost delight. Abide, abide! for we are happy here.

AMANS. Mock me not till to-morrow. Mock the dead-They will not heed it, or turn round the head, To note who faithless are, and who are wed. Let me depart, since ye are happy here. PUELLE.

We mock thee not. Hast thou not heard of Whose faithful love the loved heart holds so That death must wait till one word lets it loose?

Abide, abide! for we are happy here. AMANS. I hear you not: the wind from off the waste The wave of sweet forgetfulness to taste.

Let me depart, since ye are happy here. PUELLE. Come back! like such a singer is the wind, As to a sad tune sings fair words and kind, That he with happy tears all eyes may blind, Abide, abidel for we are happy here.

AMANS. Did I not hear her sweet voice cry from iar. That o'er the lonely waste fair fields there are, Fair days that know not any change or care? Let me depart, since ye are happy here.

PUELLE. O no, not far thou heardest her, but nigh,-Nigh, 'twixt the waste's edge and the darkling

Abide! a little while be happy here. AMANS.

How with the lapse of lone years could I strive, And can I die now that thou biddest live? What joy this space 'twixt birth and death can

Can we depart, who are so happy here?
WILLIAM MORRIS.

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LORD STANLEY ON EDUCATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The noble address delivered by Lord Stanley. on occasion of taking his seat as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, deserves more notice than it is likely to receive from the impatient, impetuous minds of our people. A large audience listened with unflagging interest to the reading of it, in the City Hall, where the inaugural cere-monies were held. The interest may be in part accounted for by the fact that the hearers were mainly University men, and that the speaker was a Lord. But the substance of the address, untainted by either of these considerations, was sound, and earnest, and good for all people—for our people, as well as the Queen's—for republicans as well as royalists. Coming from a man who had enjoyed the advantages of the best education, and tasted the fruits of the highest culture-a man of affairs too, and a man of the world-its most remarkable feature is its deep sincerity, its dignified and almost pathetic humility. Lord Stanley treats of education as the matter of profound human concern that it is as a matter that more than all touche character, personal integrity, intrinsic value of work, the welfare of the mind. This aspect of the subject is one that we should more deeply the subject is one that we should more deeply consider than we do. Education is commended as a ready means of obtaining reputation or position; but the education that is pursued for that end will fail of bestowing its crowning blessing, which is mental power and peace. It is lauded as a qualification for practical affairs, an available and indisputable chest of tools for the merchant the engineer the arthur average. the merchant, the engineer, the artisan, even the farmer, whose harvest will be the richer for e pains expended on the soil; but the education that is sought in this spirit will be loose, careless, promiscuous, incomplete, inaccurate—a mass of miscellaneous half knowledge, that dissipates and emasculates the mind. Indolence is bad. but so is haste. Limitation is dangerous, but so is jumble. Pedantry is an evil, but so is vagueness and confusion. If methodical training tends to stiffness of intellect, absence of all

fit men for this or that special profassion ex-clusively, but to supply such acquirements and sharpen such faculties as shall be equally useful in any." These seeming commonplaces are not untered in the interest of the English system or any other system, they are not used in defense of classical studies, or any other particular studies. They are spoken in the interest of the human mind, in the interest of steady application. of real knowledge, of accurate discrimination, of careful thinking, of intellectual soberness, humbleness, and fathillness. Mental activity is not sufficient; there must be trained activity Quick-wittedness is not enough. There must be wisdom in it, Zeal for acquirements will not serve alone. The zeal must be according to knowledge. Honesty of purpose may be over-prized; for who are more honest than bigots? "Every one of as is bound not merely to do the thing which seems to him right, but to do also what lies in his power, that the thing which seems to him right may be that which really is right." We may do it in one way or another; by one method or another. "If a man wishes to train himself to be a good walker, it matters very little what road he chooses to walk upon." The passages that speak of education as a corrective of the disastrous habit of faulty thinking, as a rescue from the pit of Ignorance and prejudice, as a resource against idleness and languor, a re-fuge from annoyance, a defense against temptation, a solace in trouble, anally of fidelity, a fountain of joy, reach deep places in thoughtful minds. It would do us no harm to hear such words oftener, for they recall the fact that the mind is not a tool to be caught up in an idle moment, sharpened by a few turns of a grindstone, and then set to whittling pegs to hang greasy caps on. Our demand for education is beginning to be inconsiderate. We want it on too easy terms. we want it for illegitimate purposes; we clamor for it indiscriminately; we are satisfied with too little; we think more of the quantity we get than the quality, more of diffusing what we have than of sifting it. Readiness, swiftness, fluency of tongue, and pen-agility—many-sidedness are the qualities coveted. Excellent qualities for a young people in a young country; but prejudicial to nobleness and truth. Not to do many things, but to do one or two things well; to do artist work, not job work: to put a sense of duty into work; to make work a pleasure and a contribution; by honest work to pay honest debts; to shape thoughts nicely, to weigh words deilcately, to frame knowledge titly for service, is the grand matter; and for this education must be made answerable, because nothing else can be made answerable for it. To perceive clearly, to reason fairly, to conclude justly, is the result of men-tal training begun in childhood, continued in youth, perfected by all the devices of practised and experienced discipline.

—Cramming is our hane. It is a notion among our people that culture is unfavorable to earn-To much that passes for carnestness is is unfavorable. To the hearty enthusiasm that rushes on without knowing whither it is going, which takes up causes unintelligently, pursues methods recklessly, theorizes, declaims, dogmatizes, culture is unfavorable. It takes down the conceit of half knowledge, it pricks the bladder of presumption, and pours plentifin cold water on the blazing piles of crackling emotion. Knowledge is sometimes a check on action. Great questions are most earnestly taken up by those who can see but one side of them. Cul-ture is often apathetic, not seldom cold, now and then sneering. But as yet it has done no mischief at all comparable to that which blind, ignorant, opinionated, intense passion has achieved.

These are very general considerations. They touch none of the problems that are debated in our communities. They do not assist us in fixing the relative value of the classical and the mathe matical studies, in adjusting the claims of science, in deciding whether the university or the college system is the best; but they do serve to impress on our minds the fact that a merc smattering of learning is not education; that technical familiarity with some special department of knowledge is not education; that light accomplishments are not education; that a head full of available facts, or of unavailable specula tions, is not education; that education is neither fertility nor glibness, but is intellectual clearness, steadiness, and force. Few men have a better right to say that than Lord Stanley. The students of the university in Glasgow are not the only people who may be benefited by listening

WASHBURNE.

From the N. Y. World.

The Evening Post has at last awakened to the reality of the acts of Mr. Washburne, which the World published a day or two after he was driven out of the State Department, and touches the critical point of the whole affair, which is the responsibility of Grant, Did any President ever before conceive or tolerate the idea of pros tituting the State Department to feed the vanity of a personal favorite? Would or could anybut Grant have been capable of sending to the Senate a nomination for that office, upon a trade that the nominee should decline the com-

The Post suggests:—"It would be wiser in Grant to displace Washburne at once, and with him all that Washburne put in place." But that would include a displacement of Grant

SHAM RECOMMENDATIONS TO OFFICE.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have been told that of the twenty-one Senators who had endorsed General Pile's application for the mission to Brazil, no less than five yoted against his confirmation; and now an Ohio Congressman, to whom had been forwarded a certain petition for a postmaster's appointment, is said to have received soon after "confidential" etters from no less than twenty-five of the three hundred endorsers, informing him that their can-didate "was not fit for the place" to which they themselves had recommended her.

Could there be a more shameful commentary on the whole system of giving recommendations to office? While twenty-five out of three hundred indorsers retracted their words, how many of the remaining two hundred and seventy-five were sincere in their action? The difference was probably this, that while the former had some compunctions of conscience, the latter were too careless to give the matter any thought at all. How many of these Senators who voted against Mr. Ashley's confirmation had previously encouraged him by word or by signature? How many of those huge "bound volumes" of in-dorsements which are or have been on file at Washington are anything but shains? If the names were all checked and graded like the secret business directories of mercantile credit, what proportion of them would be responsible

and marked "A 1?" The whole system of appointment has come to be a fraud and a disgrace. But while, on the one hand, the obvious sham of it does not excuse the men who habitually make it a sham, no more does it excuse the appointing power which acts on a presumption of trustworthiness which everybody knows to be ridiculous.

GRANT AND GREELEY. From the N. Y. World.

Prom the N. Y. World.

"I dined vesterday," writes quaint Sir Samuel
Pepys in his immortal diary, "with my cousin.
He gave us some venison which was arrant mutton, which I thought a shame." Really, President Grant puts off his best friends with shows
and shams as scurvily as the cousin of Sir Samuel
Pepys. But for Dana's reports to Stanton during
that famous tour of his in the character of a
military Paul Pry, Grant might now have been
button-holling Senators for an appointment as button-holing Senators for an appointment as postmaster in Galena under President McCler-nand, or President Banks, or some other heavendescended head of that fortuitous concourse of training tends to windiness and conceit, to the easy writing which is the most unprofitable reading, to facile talking which is a perilling snare, to swift theorizing which is imposition, and to hurried thinking which is simply no thinking at all.

The office of education, in Lord Stanley's judgment, is to put minds, be they large or mail, completely in possession of their powers, tuch as they are, so that they will perform their items and to stiff the arrant mutton of an appraisership. It is not discreditable to the digestion of Dana that his gastric judges refused to work on the imposture. His angry stomach repelled the dose. How will it be, we wonder, with Greeley? To him Grant owes, at least, as much as to Dana. If the latter was a least they are, so that they will perform their

tasks well and loyously. "The value of all the dice-board of war, the former made it postesching consists far less in the facts acquired than in the action on the mind of the individual produced by the process of acquiring them."

"The aim of a liberal education should be not to be the liberal education and the produced by the process of acquiring them."

"The aim of a liberal education should be not to be the liberal education and the produced by the liberal education and the produced by the liberal education and the produced by the process of acquiring them."

ret Greeley having given him to understand that it would just and his pailosophic palase to take the pheasants from the preserves of the effete nobics of England in the saloons of her sided aristocracy, Grant derisively responds by scaling him to chew burtain best on the line of the Pacific Railway! It is a deplocable thing, but it is true. President Grant, after Insuffing Mr. Greeley by bestowing the English mission upon Mr. Motley, now insults him again by asking him to accent the post of "Government Inspector of the Pacific Railway." If Mr. Greeley had never shown a desire to accept any other and more conspicuous position in the public by had never shown a desire to accept any other and more conspicuous polition in the public service, such an offer as this might be fairly construed into a compliment. Mr. Greeley, to e sure, has no special qualifications for it then he had no special qualifications for it, but then he had no special qualifications for the diplomatic positions which he craved; and, while he had some special qualifications for figuring among the curled darlings of a court, he has none that we know of for riding in saloon cars with a knot of good-natured directors over a railway which they desire to recommend to his favorable consideration.

But when we consider that Mr. Greeley himself regards a diplomatic post at the statellest court in Europe as the just tribute which his party and the President should pay him, it is plain that to pack him off among border ruf-flans, Camanches, and Mormons, can only be a deliberate impertinence. All things considered, and bearing in mind the relative party weight and importance of the two men, it is obvious, we think, that Greeley has been worse treated than Dana. We shall be curious to see whether he resents the ill-treatment as promptly and as viciously as his fellow-sufferer. So far as Grant is concerned, it is to be noted that he has contrived to get out of one post at his disposal the two pleasures which a keen and sardonic Italian writer pronounces to be dearest "to the nature of duil and malignant men." He has insulted an enemy and he has humiliated a benefactor. He insulted an enemy by making haste, when he had got into the Presidential chair, to remove from this post of Inspector of the Pacific Railway General Blair, the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Democratic party. He did this in the face of the knowledge that General Blair was coming to Washington to tender to him a conrecous resignation of the place. And now he has humiliated a benefactor by offering him this position in the face of the knowledge that it cannot be accepted without a sacrifice of personal dignity and self-respect by the man to whom he ofters it. Everybody will be sorry for Mr. Greeley. The conduct of President Grant will excite a very different emotion. will excite a very different emotion.

GENERAL GRANT & APPOINTMENTS. From the N. Y. Herald, Much is said in the newspapers, and more is heard among the unfortunate spoils-hunting politicians, expressive of regret, surprise chagrin, contempt, and disgust in reference to General Grant's appointments to office. They tell us that he runs the party guillotine like a butcher; that nobodies and nincompoops are advanced to high places; that men of Intelligence, capacity, and experience are displaced to make room for backwoods ignoramuses; that notorious dr n tards are promoted by the removal of upright, sober, and trustworthy men; that ro us and lobby jobbers find favor with an administration pledged to honesty, retrenchment, and reform; that, in a word, we have never had before this present demoralizing exhibition such a remorseless and reckless turning out of office-holders, nor such a motley array of hungry office-seekers-whites, reds, and blacks—taken into the Government service; that Grant in two months has done more in chopping off heads to make places for Tom, Dick, and Harry than was ever done in the first two months of any other five Presidents put together, and that he has done it with a ooseness which is not only ludierous and pre posterous, but seandalous and alarming.

Such is the indictment of the displaced, disppointed, and disgusted politicians concerning General Grant's appointments; and it is argued that with such a beginning it needs no prophet to predict the ending of Grant's administration. But admitting that the party guilloting has been run day and night as if by a high pressure steam ngine, that many good men have been sacrificed and many unfit men promoted to positions of honor and profit, and that the spectacle is a scandal to the country, where lies the responsi-bility? It does not rest with General Grant. He did not seek the Presidency—he did not want it. Nor was he wanted by the radical managers of the Republican party. But they saw that his overtopping services in the war had exalted him head and shoulders over all other living men in the hearts of the people, and as it was feared that if passed over by the Republican party he might be taken up and elected by the Democratic party, he was made the Republican candi-

What next? In accepting the Chicago nomination he said, "I endorse your resolutions"— that is, he signed the Republican programme. He reaffirmed it in his inaugural address, and, having no desire to repeat the follies or to run the gauntlet of Andy Johnson, he declared that whether he liked the laws of Congress or not he should enforce them faithfully, and that the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to rigidly execute it. He has followed this course. It has manifestly been a leading object with him to cultivate harmony with the two houses of Congress; and we see that he has adhered to this purpose, notwithstanding the discovery that the powers and authority of the President, as recognized and exercised down to the revolu-tionizing conflict with Johnson, are powers which exist no longer. Under the new order of things, in fact, Congress has left the President very little to do, even in the distribution of the spoils, beyond obedience to existing laws or to the wishes of the House or the orders of the Senate. The Government is not what it was, The Presidential office is not what it was under Lincoln. It was the fountain of anthority in the matter of appointments; but it is so no longer. Grant has not been restored to the status of Lincoln. Under the general expansion of the powers of Congress, even in the Constitution itself, he is still largely subject to the restraints and drawbacks imposed upon Johnson.

The responsibility, then, for this demoralizing scramble and division of the spoils rests with Congress. General Graph has made very

with Congress. General Grant has made very few appointments without authority from a batch of members of the House or the Senate. This distasteful business, no doubt, he desired to get off his hands as soon as possible; for he saw in the outset that there would be no peace and no other business until the ravenous hordes of office-beggars infesting the White House and all its approaches were disposed of and dispersed. If we assume, then, that from his ignorance of the individual merits or demerits of the thousands of strangers recommended by Congressmen, asking for their party rewards, General Grant, as the shortest plan, decided upon his nomination by the first name for this or that office drawn from a hat, we say he did as well as any man could do under the circumstances but possessing the any man could do under the circumstances not possessing the comprehensive wisdom of King Solomon. We say, too, that General Grant has acted wisely in getting rid of these troublesome office-beggars as fast as possible, and wisely even in his general clearing out of office-holders; so that nothing may be left for members of Congress to wrangle about in the White House, not even a petty village post White House, not even a petty village post

office of a hundred a year. office of a hundred a year.

The exhibition is truly shameful and demoralizing, but the responsibility belongs to Congress. The President has industriously labored to be relieved of this unpleasant job of parcefling out the spoils and plunder. Anxious to proceed to more important business, he has adopted the shortest course to reach it. He has done everything that he could do to secure harmony between himself and Congress, and between his administration and all the factions, colors, and races of the dominant party. Therefore, if they races of the dominant party. Therefore, if they are not content, let him take his own course henceforward, and let Congress and the demoralized party behind it take care of themselves. This is the course to which the miller in the fable on a journey with his box and donkey was fable on a journey with his boy and donkey was at last driven, after vainly trying every device FINANOIAL.

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